

BUSINESS CARDS

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WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 4, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Val. M. Amt.

Mercantile. \$100,000 100 400

Brewer & Co. 1,000,000 100 400

Steak. 1,000,000 100 250

Ewa. 1,000,000 100 250

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 250

Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2,000,000 100 500

Honolulu. 2,000,000 100 100

Hauula. 2,000,000 100 100

Kahului. 2,000,000 100 100

Kilei Plant. Co. 1,000,000 100 100

Kihole. Paid up 1,000,000 100 100

Kipahulu. 1,000,000 100 100

Koloa. 1,000,000 100 100

Kona Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 100

McBryde & Co. A. Paid up 1,000,000 100 100

McBryde & Co. B. Paid up 1,000,000 100 100

Naalehu Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 100

Oahu Sugar Co. 1,000,000 100 100

Ono. 1,000,000 100 100

Pepee. 1,000,000 100 100

Pioneer. 1,000,000 100 100

W. A. T. Co. 1,000,000 100 100

Waihele. 1,000,000 100 100

Waimanao. 1,000,000 100 100

Waimea. 1,000,000 100 100

Waipahu. 1,000,000 100 100

Waipahu Sug. Plan. Co. 1,000,000 100 100

Waipahu. 1,000,000 100 100

Waipahu.

# WRECK OF STEAMSHIP RIO MAKES SORROW HERE

	Aboard	Lost	Saved
Pilot, officers and white crew	32	20	12
Chinese crew	33	42	41
Cabin passengers	33	22	11
European steerage	16	13	3
Asiatic steerage	46	31	15
Total	210	128	82

## The Dead From Hawaii.

WILLIAM A. HENSHALL, Honolulu. MISS S. ROWENA JEHU, Honolulu. CHARLES E. JACOX, Honolulu. CHEONG YOUNG, Honolulu. DR. O. KAWAHARA, Honolulu. MRS. O. KAWAHARA, Honolulu. ANGELO GUSSONI, Spreckelsville plantation, Maui. MR. ODA, Japanese merchant, Honolulu. MR. TAKATA, Honolulu, a Japanese merchant. MRS. TAKATA, Honolulu. MR. SAKURAI, Japanese merchant, Honolulu.

## The Saved From Honolulu.

PROF. J. WADA, Honolulu. PH. NUSENBALDT, Honolulu. MISS FRANCES RIPLEY. Following is the list of passengers on the Rio who joined the vessel at Honolulu on February 11, as furnished by Collector of Customs Stackable: Mrs. S. W. Wakefield, Miss N. Wakefield, W. A. Woodworth, Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, W. A. Henshall, Miss Jehu, O. Kawahara, Mrs. O. Kawahara, Young Cheong, A. Gassoni, A. W. Dodd, R. H. Long, Harry Guyan, Mrs. F. Ripley, Takata, Mrs. Takata, Sakemai Oda, Wm. Caspar, C. E. Jacox, Ph. Nusenblatt.

NEWS of the sinking of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco harbor on February 22 and the fearful loss of life in consequence thereof gave Honolulu a fearful shock Saturday. Those who had relatives or friends on the vessel sorrowed over their sad fate or felt keenly the narrowness of escape. To all, however, the dread tidings brought a keen realization of the eternal presence of the death angel on the waste of waters separating these Islands from the Mainland.

Thousands knew personally one or more of those who were drowned. Some were here to congratulate themselves that they had not taken passage on the wrecked liner.

Fate seems to have made a curious dispensation. Robert Lewers and family and Edwin Parris had booked on the Rio but waited for the Mariposa, while Charles E. Jacox, who was lost, boarded the Rio at the last moment. Only an hour or two before her sailing he determined at the persuasion of friends to go to San Francisco on the Pacific Mail boat.

William Henshall was hastening to California to see the aged father from whom he had been long separated and who had come from England to meet his son. For seven years they had not seen each other and the father had been in San Francisco a month already anticipating his son's arrival, when, in sight of that city, the ship on which that son was sunk with him.

When the Mariposa came Saturday morning and the first information of the catastrophe was told, people hardly believed it. Only when they saw the San Francisco papers or in the ex-

tra Advertiser the death list and read the details of the horror did they grasp the extent of the loss.

All Saturday morning the streets were thronged with people discussing the wreck and mourning those who had gone down. The Rio had so many years been a familiar sight to Honolulu and its captain and crew so well known and popular here that even the minor loss of the ship was deeply felt. The San Francisco papers of February 23 devoted pages to accounts of the Rio's sinking and give in detail the stories of the survivors.

## Passengers on the Rio.

The Chronicle has the list of lost and saved as follows:

LOST, Cabin Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Rounseville Wildman, and their two children, Mrs. S. W. Wakefield and Miss Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, W. A. Henshall, Miss S. R. Jehu, Dr. and Mrs. O. Kawahara and their servant, Leong Cheung, Angelo Gassoni, Charles E. Jacox, Dr. A. W. Dodd, H. C. Matheson, Charles Dowdall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hart, H. F. Seymour.

Steerage—Harry Guyan, Mr. and Mrs. Takata, Mr. Sakurai, Mr. Oda, F. Sito, Y. Sawaji, T. Kawamura, Z. Yamada, Mrs. Dika Hamasaki, Sajiro Tsumura, Chinese and Japanese in steerage, 21.

Officers and Crew—Capt. Wm. Ward, J. C. Johnson, John Rooney, C. J. Holland, D. A. Carvin, J. Brighton, R. T. Macoun, W. A. Brady, W. A. Munro, William Savage, H. N. Lewis, J. H. Smith, Fred. B. Greenway, H. A. Scott, Paul Gluro, Edward Barwick, Mrs. J. L. Dohrman, A. Malcolm, J. A. McArthur, P. Walter Smith, Chinese in crew, 42.

## Saved.

Cabin passengers—R. Holtz, E. C. Howell, Philip Harper, Russell Harper, J. K. Carpenter, Mrs. Kate West, Capt. Hecht, Miss Gabrielle Leharen, Mr. Nusenbaum, W. Brander, Mr. Iwada, William Caspar, R. H. Long, Miss Frances Ripleys.

Steerage—Chinese and Japanese in steerage, 15. Pilot—Frederick W. Jordan. Officers and Crew—P. H. Herlihy, Dr. A. O'Neill, G. J. Englehardt, Graham Coglian, F. Matheson, F. Lindstrom, D. H. Lane, Harry Donabue, E. N. Borg, Frank Cramp, J. Russell; Chinese in crew, 41.

The Call gives the following list:

## The Dead.

Passengers—William Caspar, Honolulu; Dr. A. W. Dodd, dentist, Honolulu; Charles Dowdall, Shanghai; Fong Cheong, student en route to Europe, Honolulu; A. Gassoni, Honolulu; Henry Guyan, Honolulu; W. A. Henshall, lawyer, Honolulu; A. Hart, and wife, merchant, Shanghai; E. C. Hawley, joined at Honolulu; Charles E. Jacox, Honolulu; Miss R. Jehu, Ahmeda; O. Kawahara, and wife, Honolulu; H. C. Matheson, merchant, Yokohama; Miss Kate Reidy, nurse to Wildman party; H. F. Seymour, Hongkong; Mrs. S. W. Wakefield and daughter, Naomi, of Oakland; Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, Honolulu; Miss Woodworth, Honolulu; Rounseville Wildman, Consul General of United States, Hongkong, wife and two children.

## The Saved

Passengers—William Brander, capital-

ist, London; J. K. Carpenter, capitalist, Oakland; Captain Hecht, Germany navy; Russell Harper, correspondent from Kobe; K. Holtz, Shanghai; R. H. Long, from Honolulu; Mr. Nusenbaum, joined at Honolulu; Philip Mussenblatt, Oakland; Mrs. Frances Ripley, joined at Honolulu; Mrs. K. West, name from Hongkong; Miss G. Lehrhein, joined at Honolulu; J. Iwada, from Honolulu.

The Examiner has also: Dr. Onkawa, wife and servant, and William McPhee, of Honolulu. The latter, however, is still here. He had written to his sister in San Francisco that he would sail on the Rio, and she so informed the San Francisco coroner.

## At the Hawaiian Hotel.

On February 13, the day on which the Rio arrived at this port from Yokohama, most of the passengers registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. Their names, rooms, and probable fate, as learned from the newspaper accounts, were as follows:

H. F. Seymour, Manila, lunch. Drowned.

J. K. Carpenter, Java, No. 5, lunch. Saved.

W. Brander, Jr., London; No. 27, lunch. Saved.

Russell Harper, Nagasaki, Japan. lunch. Saved.

Col. Olcott, Madras, Hi, lunch. Remained in Honolulu.

Walter F. Farquhar, London, lunch. No record.

H. C. Matheson, London, lunch. Drowned.

D. M. Walton, London, lunch. No record.

Rev. D. D. and Mrs. Hough, London, lunch. No record.

Captain Max Hecht, Germany, lunch. Saved.

R. Holtz, Hartburg, Germany, lunch. Saved.

## W. A. Henshall Mourned.

Probably the news which shocked Honolulu deepest was that of the drowning of William A. Henshall, the well-known attorney. Mr. Henshall was on his way to meet his aged father, Rev. John A. Henshall of England, and left the City rather hurriedly. It was at first supposed that Mr. Henshall had gone to San Francisco on legal business which was to be kept a secret. His father, a clergyman of the English Church, had come from England, and had expressed a desire to meet his sons who were away from San Francisco. Mr. Henshall, upon receiving word of his father's presence in San Francisco, at once made his departure.

William Henshall was born in England and came to the United States when but a boy of seven. His father came to San Francisco, where William Henshall grew up and received his legal education. He came to Honolulu in 1885 and entered the office of Judge A. S. Hartwell, and in 1887 was admitted to the practice of law in all the Hawaiian courts. In 1887 he married Miss Helen Afong. The deceased leaves a widow and a child. He was a Mason, and on Saturday the flag over the Masonic Temple was half-masted in his memory. His brother, George Henshall, resides in Honolulu and is a reporter on the Star. He may leave for San Francisco shortly. Two sisters, Mrs. Lescard and Mrs. Powers, are residents of San Francisco, as is also another brother, Richard P. Henshall. A third brother is a corporal in the Thirteenth United States Volunteer Infantry.

A sad feature in connection with the death of the attorney was that his wife had expected him to return to Honolulu on the Mariposa, and had gone to the wharf to meet him, in company with a sister. As the vessel steamed into the dock Mrs. Henshall scanned the faces of the passengers and did not see her husband. As the vessel neared the dock the news of the disaster was shouted to those upon the dock, and thus it was that the widow heard of her husband's sudden death. She reeled as if struck, and then asked for a paper. One was



W. A. HENSHALL, WHOSE DEATH IS MOURNED.

hung over the rail and the list of the dead was scanned by her. As she saw the name of her husband she swooned and was removed from the scene by kindly hands and taken to her residence.

Dr. Hodges was summoned and everything possible done for the stricken widow.

When the Circuit Court opened on Saturday morning A. S. Hartwell addressed the presiding Judge, A. S. Humphreys, upon the death of his brother-attorney. As Mr. Henshall was a brother-in-law of the presiding Judge, the eloquence of Mr. Hartwell made the scene as affecting one. Mr. Hartwell asked that out of respect for the memory of the deceased the court be adjourned for the day. He was followed by Judge J. L. Kapukukou. The court was adjourned. The Chronicle says: W. A. Henshall, among the lost, was a Honolulu lawyer under 12 years of age and was coming to San Francisco to meet his aged father, Rev. John Henshall of England, who has been waiting here four weeks to greet his elder son after their separation of seven years.

The day before the wreck the old gentleman, who is feeble and about 70 years of age, had a premonition that he would never again see his son. He spoke of this dread, of the steamer's being already overdue, and of his desire to be cheered up a little by his associates.

News of the disaster came as a prostrating shock to the anxious parent. He was utterly crushed in spirit. He and his younger son, Richard P. Henshall, a law clerk with George W. Towle, Jr., at 508 California street, in this city, remained together mute and dejected in the depth of their grief.

When the father arrived here about a month ago he engaged rooms at 1229 California street, and a little while later his younger son moved there from 743 Pine street, to be with him and ready to greet the expected relative from Honolulu. There they were last night the father crushed, the son bowed with his grief and worn out with long searching over the waters for a trace of his lost brother.

## Jacox was Popular.

Charles E. Jacox, one of the drowned, was a young man who had made Honolulu his home off and on during the past two years. During the first year of his life in Honolulu he was connected with the Advertiser and the Bulletin offices. He went to the States and returned as a man of leisure. He became a social favorite in several homes in this City and has a large host of friends who will mourn him.

He was lately an insurance agent, traveling for the most part on Maui. When in the City he stayed at the Hawaiian Hotel. He was instrumental in securing recognition for the organization of a Lodge of Elks in Honolulu, and expected to greet the Exalted Ruler of that body while in San Francisco. He was born in Alabama, was about 27 years of age, and his father is said to be a wealthy railroad man. Jacox, on the night the Rio left this port, came down to the dock after the vessel was on her way out of the channel. He and his companion, A. W. Dodd, hailed a shore-boat and reached the Rio at the entrance to the channel and were taken aboard. Jacox, who had made up his mind to leave at the last moment, did not carry any baggage with him, and his effects are still in Honolulu.

## Miss Jehu Lived Here.

Miss S. Rowena Jehu, the young lady who was so well known among the business men and the legal fraternity, had resided in Honolulu for about two years. She came to Honolulu and went into the office of W. R. Castle as stenographer. She remained there for several months and left there to go into business for herself. She had an office in the Judd building on the second floor opposite the stairway, and was a general favorite. A short time before the vessel sailed she decided to visit her mother and sisters who reside in San Francisco. She was at her office until the day before the vessel sailed. She had many friends and was the pet of a group of young business women with whom she resided. The news of her death was a terrible shock to these friends. She intended to

return to Honolulu in a month or six weeks and resume her business as a stenographer.

The Examiner says: Miss Rowena Jehu, one of the ill-fated passengers on the Rio de Janeiro, was a resident of Alameda, where she and her family had resided for a long time. Her father was the late Detective John, for many years on the San Francisco police force. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah John, resided with the other members of the family at 1819 San Jose avenue. Miss Jehu was about 26 years of age and was educated in the public schools of Alameda. For several

years Academy and Professor Sturtevant of the Institute. Several teachers from Kawaihao were present, and a delegation consisting of representatives from the various Chinese schools of the City sat near the platform. About two hundred Chinese and white friends of the young student were present and the services were conducted in an impressive silence that bespoke the sincere grief felt by all who had known him.

Cheong Young was only 19 years of age, but during the five years he had been a pupil at the Institute had shown marked talent in art, and was accorded unusual credit as a student in other lines. A number of his paintings have been hung in the exhibitions of the Art League at different times, and received much favorable comment. He was very ambitious, and was on his way to San Francisco to enter upon a course at the Hopkins Art School when he met his death.

He was to have resided with Professor Fryer, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of California, at Berkeley. He had studied under D. Howard Hitchcock, Mrs. Kelly and other local teachers of art. He was prominent in all the inter-collegiate sports and was an athlete. He leaves two brothers, one Yeong In, aged 17, a student at Mills Institute, and an elder brother, Ah Lan, who has a clerical position with Hackfeld and Company, this City.

His father is a well-to-do business man of Wailuku, and the entire family have won the respect and friendship of all with whom they have come in contact. Cheong Young had adopted the English mode of dress and did not wear the Chinese queue. His teachers had anticipated a brilliant future for the bright young Chinese, and his death is a matter of deep grief and regret to them and his numerous other friends.

## Albert From Camp McKinley.

After having served his country as a soldier for ten years, C. W. Albert, a discharged soldier from Camp McKinley, met his death on the ill-fated steamer. Albert, who is an Indian, has been a regular Army soldier for a decade, and just procured his discharge prior to the departure of the Rio from Honolulu on her last voyage. His name, for some reason, does not appear in the list of passengers, but nevertheless the officers stationed at Camp McKinley say he left

for the Coast on the Rio. As there were others who went aboard at the last moment and whose names were not on the passenger list, Albert's body, it is found, will in all probability be one which will be marked "Unknown." As a soldier Albert was well liked by his comrades and his officers speak in the highest terms of him. Just where he came from

(Continued on Page 9)



MISS ROWENA JEHU, WHO WAS DROWNED.



MISS FRANCES RIPLEY, WHO WAS RESCUED.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month Foreign ..... 50  
Per Year Foreign ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Postage ..... 6.00  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 5

## DISPENSARY VS. SALOON.

The Advertiser wishes to open its columns to the fullest discussion of the Dispensary vs. the Saloon. As a beginning it presents a paper read last evening at the Research Club and would be glad to follow it with letters from men and women who have rational ideas or useful facts to impart.

The main point about the dispensary is: Would it, by displacing the saloons, lessen the evil of drink? Upon that point the Advertiser is not yet prepared to offer an opinion. The experience of South Carolina goes to show that since the dispensary was started drunkenness—that is to say, public drunkenness—has practically become unknown and crime due to drink has decreased thirty per cent. The absence of the saloon and the inability to "treat" at a bar and the absence of those causes of crime which are found in the assemblage of men where, through common drinking, they are made quarrelsome, surely counts something for temperance. Other causes which reduce the consumption of liquor are: The elimination of the element of personal profit which also removes the incentive to increase sales; Limited hours for buying liquor, thus decreasing sales; the uniform rule under the dispensary system of selling for cash; the absence from the dispensary counter of lemon, ice, sugar and other usual incitements to thirst.

We must, however, study local conditions as well as conditions elsewhere to determine whether the South Carolina system would lessen the aggregate consumption of liquor here. The heaviest drinkers among us draw from the bottle rather than from the bar and the cheaper they can get their liquor in bulk the more they may buy of it. We refer, of course, to the natives. These people do not care much for bar drinks at twenty-five cents apiece. The drinking Hawaiian likes to buy a quart of gin and carry it home to his family, where all hands turn in to consume the beverage. Now as dispensary liquor is sold elsewhere at a much smaller margin of price than saloon liquor, and assuredly it would be sold that way here under any system this Legislature might frame, it follows that the native who now gets a quart of poor gin for \$1 might get three pints of good gin for the same money, and thus would drink so much more.

Now we come to the sideboard. Next to the bottle trade the use of liquor in private rooms must be considered. If pure liquor can be bought here less the great margin of profit demanded by private dealers, one would think that more of the stuff would appear on the sideboards and that it would be more lavishly used. Francis Murphy thought Honolulu's sideboard a greater curse than the saloon and perhaps he was right. Assuredly the private stock of wine, beer and spirits is enormous. The saloon having been displaced by the dispensary, the patrons of saloons will strive to get liquor elsewhere. What their chances would be for buying by wholesale as much as they were previously accustomed to buy at retail we cannot say. It would be a rule of the dispensary, if the South Carolina law were followed, not to sell to habitual drunkards or persons whom drink makes dangerous. What would be the effect of such application upon the growth of an illicit liquor industry?

It is well known that the chances of a dispensary law passing this Legislature are much increased by the opinion that it would enable the consumer of liquor to buy more for his money. These are the facts and arguments pro and con as the Advertiser finds them: The facts seem well attested; the arguments may be open to amendment. For that purpose any one who can throw light upon the general subject is welcome, within reasonable bounds of space, to use this paper as a medium.

The greatest River and Harbor appropriation ever made by Congress leaves Hawaii out. That is what comes of sending a Delegate to Washington who has no influence and can get none. Wilcox's only achievement, so far, has been to cash the largest mileage bill ever presented to the disbursing officer of the House of Representatives.

The fact that King Edward's "Prince Hal" days are over appears in his desire to have the social government of his Court reside in the sovereign hands of Queen Alexandra. Such an arrangement would go far to increase the King's popularity, especially among the perturbed British matrons who feared that Windsor Castle might be made over into another Tranby Croft.

The China Gazette of February 2 has the following paragraph which it publishes without such comment as any Asiatic paper ought to be able to supply: "Straits papers report a mysterious epidemic among rodents in Kowloon Lumpur. Rats were dying wholesale there last month—in some shops five to ten have been found dead in a single day. In one shop over a hundred dead rats were found." It is not surprising to hear through American papers subsequently received that the Straits Settlement is now having a run of bubonic plague.

The late ex-Senator White of California will be recalled in Hawaii as one of the most dangerous opponents of the annexation movement. He was an exceedingly able man, eloquent, forceful, well-informed. His death takes from the California Democracy a counsellor whose advice was rarely disregarded.

## AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE.

The Australians, having acquired a Federal government, are interesting themselves in the choice of a "national" flag. In fact the idea of nationality has spread so widely during the past few years and has brought about such a vital union of the colonies, that a flag other than that of the mother country seems to be its proper and necessary emblem. How much farther this idea may go and what it may lead to in the direction of complete political independence no one can yet tell; but that it is full of portents to the integrity of the British Empire appears in the eagerness of Joseph Chamberlain to press his scheme of imperial federation and draw the people of Australia and other outlying dependencies into a single great nation having the British Isles as a pivotal base.

There are many things in the way of imperial federation—things that may become insurmountable. In the first place the people of Great Britain and Ireland do not want to lose control of the imperial Parliament at Westminster, as they would surely do if the colonials were permitted to send members there in the same proportion to the number of inhabitants which obtain in Great Britain and Ireland. insisting as they do upon the control of Parliament they would deny colonials the full vested rights of a British elector, discriminating between the home-born Englishman and the British Ulsterman, somewhat as did the late government of the Transvaal between the burgher and the foreign resident. Naturally the effect of such discrimination would be the same in one place as another. We cannot imagine that Australia or Canada or any other part of the so-called British Empire would accept the actual community of empire which Mr. Chamberlain proposes, while bereft of the vital privileges involved. To become a real empire of the Anglo-Saxon spirit, Great Britain must make every citizen equal in his political opportunities.

There are, moreover, strong objections to imperial federation on the other side. As the premier of Canada substantially said not long ago, speaking of the possibility that Great Britain might ask Canada to supply it with an army corps for South Africa, "We will defend our own part of the Empire; we cannot levy troops for the defense of other parts although we might supply some volunteers." Surely, that would be a very loose empire indeed which could not mass all its forces or at least draw upon all, for the defense of any threatened point.

The colonials object, also, to a common tariff. Their interests demand economic protection, while those of Great Britain require free trade. An empire with its component parts engaged in hindering each other's trade would be an anomaly. The true empire, such as Chamberlain dreams of, must be homogeneous. If it is not, its status is that of a confederacy; and as Great Britain and her colonies have a confederate relation now, why not let it stand rather than go to the trouble of establishing the same thing over again under another name?

The truth seems to be that Chamberlain's idea is an iridescent dream, which will vanish when the stubborn economic and military facts of the situation are encountered. What then? Must not the British Empire continue practically as it is, a congeries of States bound together partly by tradition and mainly by self-interest, but ready where self-interest is violated to fall apart into separate Anglo-Saxon nations, majestic in their racial fraternity but unaligned in political purpose? In the light of all past history and future probabilities such would seem to be the natural fate of that mighty power. We may well anticipate that if ever Great Britain stands ringed by enemies, as was Caesar in the Senate House, its colonies will be glad to stay out of the bloody press if by so doing they can get immunity from harm and a chance to work out their own salvation.

When that day comes it will be but the severing of a single weak tie for Australia to become a republic and take in her own hands the lighted torch of progress passed to her willing hand by other great free States.

## THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The middle judiciary of Hawaii was never at a lower ebb than it is now and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a rise in its moral and intellectual tides. The initial blame is partly chargeable to Congress and partly to the apathy of those among us, including the Bar Association, whom Congress would listen to if they would only speak.

When the Organic Act was framed the salary of Circuit Judge was put at \$3,000, a sum which a first class lawyer, practicing in Honolulu, may easily earn in three months. It followed, therefore, that the only lawyers likely to accept appointments to the bench are of the following classes:

I. Those whose public spirit may prompt them to leave a rich and growing practice for the sake of securing an honest or efficient administration of justice.

II. Those who want the title of Judge to help them in their future practice and whose stay on the bench would necessarily be short.

III. Politicians who conceive that the bench would be a stepping stone to higher office and who would carry the arts and methods of politics to the woolsack.

IV. Shysters who need a judgeship for its salary.

By grace of President McKinley, who has been unfortunate enough to advise with absentee Comptroller Sewall, we have had, now have or are in the way of having, representatives on the Circuit bench of the second, third and fourth classes, as described above. There is no representative at all of the first class, nor does it seem that there is likely to be. Even if a third bench was to be erected in the Honolulu circuit we should not be surprised to see it filled by such a character as George A. Davis.

So much for the effect of a small salary on the quality of the circuit judges. We now come to the influence of public apathy.

Barring a rather perfunctory petition for Mr. De Bolt, there has been no evidence of any attempt on the part of really influential classes in Hawaii to oppose bad judicial appointments.

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For a dead man Li Hung Chang is stirring around more than seems really necessary.

E. A. Cudahy has received a letter from Pat Crowley, stating that he will soon publicly appear and prove his innocence in the kidnapping of Cudahy's son.

# HAWAIIAN LANDS.

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest medicine in the world to purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, give you strength and steady nerves.

Impure Blood—"My complexion is bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla did much good by purifying my blood. My skin is now clear." Annie D. McCoy, Watsonville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
EXTRA STRENGTH.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest medicine in the world to purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, give you strength and steady nerves.

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Hood's Sars

## NEWS OF MAUI.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, March 2.—Last evening a large number of Spreckelsville and Makawao district people assembled in the spacious rooms of the new Maunaolu Seminary, Sunnyside, Pa., the occasion being the monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society.

The blue print programs of the evening's entertainment were artistic in design, and somewhat unique in their nature, as can be seen from the following:

Piano Solo ..... Kate Ivorah Watson She plays with the ease of a pianola.

Coon Songs ..... Mrs. F. F. Baldwin Camille D'Arville's great rival.

Ben Bolt ..... Mr. Geo. H. Baldwin Don't bolt until he is finished.

"BOX AND COX."

A Romance in Real Life, in One Act Box ..... Mr. R. S. D'Auteuil From the Theatre Francaise.

Cox ..... Mr. W. O. Aiken From the Dreary Lane, Lunnon, and ...

Mrs. Bouncer ..... Miss Hart From the Folies Bergères, Oberlin.

Hawaiian Songs ..... Maunaolu Girls

The management guarantees them both genuine.

The famous old play, "Box and Cox," was well rendered, and its many humorous incidents gave great pleasure to the audience. The stage setting of the piece—the mock fire-place, the windows, etc., merit especial mention.

The singing by the Seminary girls was much appreciated as the truth was every number of the program.

On Wednesday Miss Neilia Smith, of Hamakuaokoa, returned to Maui, after a year's absence at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas. Her friends are pleased to notice a great improvement in her health.

On the evening of February 23d a "Heart" party was given by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy, of Makawao. The event was postponed from the 14th on account of inclement weather.

A lunch party was given Wednesday by Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, of Paia, in honor of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin. The table was beautifully decorated. The following ladies were present: Mrs. James H. P. Baldwin, F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, C. D. Loveland, M. Dowsett, R. F. Engle, D. C. Lindsey, W. O. Aiken, W. F. McConkey, W. E. Beckwith, F. W. Hardy, and Miss Moser.

By today's steamer Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakuaokoa, depart for a brief trip to California. Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, of Haiku, goes to Honolulu today, to remain during the session of the Legislature.

Tuesday evening the young people of Makawao District will participate in a clam bake at Maliko Gulch. Query: What about the clams?

Friday evening the Makawao Debating Society will hold a discussion on the parlors of the Foreign Church.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid did not arrive by the Claudine, as expected, so it is probable that Rev. Mr. Leadingham will again conduct the services at Pala Church during the 3d.

On Wednesday the Mauna Lei property was sold at sheriff's sale, Mr. J. M. Dowsett being the purchaser for the sum of ten thousand dollars. The property was sold in one lot. The judgment on which execution and sale was had amounted to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Jao Stables stage line between Wailuku and Lahaina began to run regularly today.

An injunction has been sued out by the Wailuku Plantation Company to stop the construction of the H. C. & S. Co.'s tunnel, commenced at the Jao bridge, and a bond of \$2,000 filed. Unless a counter bond is allowed, work will be suspended during the determination of the respective rights of the parties.

Another kona storm on Maui this week, but it was a little one, and did no harm.

The road between Wailuku and Lahaina is now in fairly passable condition for carriage travel.

Arthur Wall, postmaster at Lahaina, received his commission from Washington last Saturday.

Lieutenant McLeod, of the Salvation Army, leaves today for Waimea, Kauai, and his place will be taken in the work on Maui by Lieutenant Hershaw, of Koloa, Kauai, who will arrive on Wednesday's Claudine.

Thought Them on the Rio.

Mainland friends of persons living at present in Honolulu have been much concerned over their probable fate. The main Francisco coroner was besieged with letters in which were the names of people expected to return from Honolulu to the Mainland by the Rio. Among these were Professor Sharp, of Wall, Nichols Company, and his wife.

Following is the list which appeared in the Examiner, none of whom, however, was on the Rio:

Clifford Morton, 22 years, waiter on steamer; reported missing by his father, Edwin B. Morton, 306 Oak street.

Miss Robbins, 38 years, widow, Salt Lake City; returning from Hongkong; reported missing by C. C. Eason, 162 south Park.

Miss Robina Robbins, 29 years, Salt Lake City; returning from Hongkong; with her mother; reported missing by C. Eason.

George Hayes, 35 years, Los Angeles; returning from Hilo; reported missing by Herbert Lippmann, 115 Geary street.

Miss Carrie Ester of Indianapolis, Ind.; returning from Honolulu; reported missing by Joe Ester, Carter's Caf., at Winchester Hotel.

George Ripley, 25 years, returning from Honolulu; reported missing by H. Ward, 337 Pine street.

John Hammerman, 22 years, oiler on steamer; reported missing by J. S. Anton, 51 Taylor street.

Frank J. Wentworth of Chicago, book-keeper; returning from Honolulu; reported missing by P. J. Hart, 132 Ellis street.

Harry Austin, 22 years, 540 Polson street; reported missing by G. A. Hanks.

W. F. Fung, 1865 Golden Gate avenue; not known that they were on the steamer.

W. F. McConnell, 27 years, employed in the office of the Rio, wrote to his mother, Edward McConnell, 22 Stewart street, that he was coming home on the steamer.

Frank Holback, 41 years, of Honolulu, was a passenger on the steamer; reported missing by Frank Miller, 516 Sixth street.

William Acreas, 35 years, blacksmith; in Ward in Honolulu for two years; expected back on the Rio; reported missing by J. T. Morris, 1000 Railroad avenue.

Otto Henken of Yokohama: he wrote Lawrence H. Worth, 1630 Sacramento street, that he was coming to San Francisco on the Rio.

John Mitchell, 35 years, of Honolulu; had written to T. H. McCleary, 44

Jesse street, that he would come to California on the Rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Damais of Honolulu were passengers on the steamer; reported missing by Henry G. Brunton, 1817 Powell street.

Professor and Mrs. William E. Sharp of Honolulu; reported missing by Frank Sharp, 463 Twenty-sixth street. Professor Sharp was leader of the orchestra in the Orpheum Theater, Honolulu.

## Rio Famous Ship.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 22.—The steamship Rio de Janeiro was one of a fleet of Pacific Mail steamships built at the Hoach shipyard in this city, although she was not contracted for by the Pacific Mail Company, at the time of her building.

In 1887 the late John Roach conceived the idea that a fleet of first-class American ships running to South American ports would build up American trade in that section and prove a profitable investment, and he organized a company among his friends and built and equipped two fine ships for the trade as his share of the capitalization. It was believed that Congress would aid the enterprise by giving the line a subsidy for carrying the mail, and the new ships City of Rio de Janeiro and City of Para were built for the service.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was launched on March 6, 1878, and just one month later, on April 6, the City of Para was launched. This was a great occasion in Chester and President Hayes and several of his Cabinet were present as guests of the veteran shipbuilders. President Hayes stood on the deck of the City of Rio de Janeiro and from this point saw the Para slide down the ways.

In speaking of the loss of the City of Rio de Janeiro, John B. Roach, president of the shipbuilding company, said:

"The rapid sinking of the ship was due to the fact that she was not built as modern ships are, with water-tight bulkheads dividing the vessel up into comparatively small compartments. At the time the Rio was built this practice of insuring the safety of vessels had not been developed as it is today. The Rio was a staunch and steady ship, splendidly constructed and had proved her seaworthiness in a dozen typhoons, but the lack of water-tight bulkheads was a fatal defect in case the ship struck a reef."

## OCEANIC STOCK TOOK BIG DROP

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—A hard shock was given to the investment world yesterday by the announcement that the board of directors of the Oceanic Company had levied an assessment of \$10 a share on its capital stock, payable at once, and delinquent in sixty days. This action had been taken on the day previous, and those who were informed of it took advantage of their knowledge to unload their holdings at \$5 and over, while the far greater number of shareholders who desired to sell were forced yesterday to accept prices which ran as low as \$75. On Monday Oceanic stock was \$98 bid and \$101 asked, so that the decline in twenty-four hours was \$20 a share, equivalent to \$50,000 on the total capital of the company. The effect was felt on almost the entire list of securities listed on the Stock and Bond Exchange, but, apart from the Oceanic, it is likely to be only temporary in character.

In the absence of John D. Spreckels, president of the Oceanic Steamship Company, who departed some days ago on the steamer Ventura for Sydney, his brother, Adolph Spreckels, was questioned as to the cause for the levying of the assessment. He gave several reasons. The first was the delay of the Cramps in delivering the three new steamers, thereby preventing the earnings anticipated from that source.

The thermometer at Mountain View Saturday ranged from 51 degrees at 6:30 a. m. to 88 degrees, at 2 p. m.

Captain Gillette and family, of the Salvation Army, intend locating in Olaa, where he has secured employment in the sugar mill company's saw-mill.

A. B. Loebenstein has moved the Catholick fathers' old house from King street to his lot on Pitman street, and is putting it in order for occupancy.

Sheriff Andrews has in his office a piece of sugar cane fifteen feet long. It was grown in Kaumana.

Superintendent Lambert has finished the plans for the depot at Mauna Lua, and construction of the building will begin next week.

Frame work on the new power house is being put up.

There is new surveyor in the Walker family in Olaa.

Captain Ed Hitchcock has been ill for ten days past.

There has been a great scarcity of whole corn in this market.

H. S. Pratt and wife leave for the Coast by the Falls of Clyde.

W. H. Shipman has purchased the handsome residence of J. R. Wilson.

O. H. Gulick, who has charge of Japanese mission work in these Islands, is in Hilo.

The Japanese who entered into a contract to float the Kilauea Hou have given up the job. Arrangements will probably be made with a local builder to complete the work.

The wife of W. K. Chinese merchant in the Spreckels' block, died on Tuesday and was buried by Undertaker Lockington yesterday. The funeral was largely attended.

## THE REAL THING.

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 22.—Papa Ita, the fire-walker, exhibited to about 200 persons, mostly Hawaiians, on the lot at Waiotaha last Saturday night, says the Herald. The affair was a success in every particular, and barring a slip in which the old gentleman's knee touched the baking stones and made him jump, the exhibition passed off pleasantly. The audience was satisfied that the affair was not a fake.

The Washington Birthday at the Hilo Hotel last Friday night was a social success far beyond the expectations of Manager Card. There were about 150 persons present, many of them coming from the outer districts. The verandas and dining room were tastefully decorated with bunting and palms, and these combined with the handsome toilets of the ladies made a brilliant scene. Manager Card received hearty congratulations upon the success of his introduction to Hilo society.

C. Kalser, of Hyman Brothers, is in town.

J. G. Pratt will leave for Honolulu tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Peck are at the Volcano House.

Contractor Erickson returned from Honolulu yesterday.

M. F. McDonald expects his family in Hilo in a short time.

Dr. Irwin's horse was seriously injured in a runaway last Monday.

J. L. Robertson secured the handsome punch set painted by Mrs. Bosworth.

The work of laying ties on the Hilo Railway to Puna has been completed.

Olaa stores at nine miles and Mountain View are now under control of the Olaa Sugar Company.

George Warfield, son of the manager of the California Hotel, was a passenger by the Kinai.

A sailor caught pilfering at the residence of William Downer was arrested Saturday night.

The ship Falls of Clyde will clear for San Francisco tomorrow, and will probably sail on Saturday.

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Starvation in Russia.

R. M. Kaaoao, the chairman of the committee appointed by the lepers, who met in Beretania hall, Kaulapapa, sent the following report of the proceedings of the meeting, together with their memorial, to the Legislature, which was read in the House and Senate yesterday:

EPERS at Molokai want self-government. They have expressed their desire to manage their own affairs by the appointment of a commission from among their ranks, to whom shall be referred all matters pertaining to the welfare of the inmates. They have asked that the Legislature require the Board of Health to perform many things for the benefit of the settlement at large. The lepers desire to be freed from the payment of freight charges for goods sent them. They believe that the Board of Health has no right to claim any of the taro produced by the farmers at Wailuku. It is their earnest request that the children born of leprosy women have full allowances of food, fish and clothing. It is burdensome to the lepers to have to pay postage on their letters and they wish an act promulgated by which their letters shall be mailed free.

R. M. Kaaoao, the chairman of the committee appointed by the lepers, who met in Beretania hall, Kaulapapa, sent the following report of the proceedings of the meeting, together with their memorial, to the Legislature, which was read in the House and Senate yesterday:

At a public meeting held in the Beretania Hall, at Kaulapapa, Molokai, February 20, A. D. 1901, it was resolved that the accompanying petition be placed in the hands of a committee of fifteen members, and praying:

1. That the local management of the Settlement be given by a law to be enacted therefor to the persons segregated here.

2. That a liberal appropriation be made to increase the water supply of the Settlement.

3. That a steam vessel be purchased for the Board of Health to be used for the transportation of freight from the other Islands to the Settlement.

R. M. KAAAOAO.

Chairman of the Committee.

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, Greetings:

We, leprosy persons residing at Kaulapapa and Kalawao, Island of Molokai, Third Representative Election District, Precinct One, through our committee, respectfully pray as follows:

1. That the Board of Health be prohibited from claiming any share in the taro produced by the farmers at Wailuku.

2. That the Board of Health be made to pay for the carriage of freight for the lepers sent from all the Islands of the group.

3. That the Board of Health maintain and whitewash all the buildings occupied by the lepers.

4. That the children born of leprosy

women be given full food and fish allowance, as well as wearing supplies not to exceed the value of ten (10) dollars a year.

5. That the cloth allowance of the value of ten dollars be made in coin.

6. That the Superintendent of Public Works, with the approval of the Board of Health, permit the erection of stores other than that of the Board of Health.

7. That the letters of the lepers be mailed free of postage.

8. That each leper be given once a month one-quarter (1/4) of a cord of wood for fuel.

9. That the importation of awa into the Settlement be permitted, but not to exceed two stumps at each sending.

10. That the

# LEGISLATORS OF HAWAII LEAVE TO INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS OF THE MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT

They Sailed on the  
W. G. Hall Last  
Night.

WILL RETURN ON  
SUNDAY EVENING

Senate Wanted Secretary Cooper  
To Vacate His  
Office.

House Hears Petition From Kalaupapa  
Unfortunates Asking for  
Many Changes.

(From Saturday's Daily)

**W**HEN the Senators and Representatives of the Territorial Legislature arrived on the Inter-Island wharf shortly before the time set for the sailing of the steamer W. G. Hall for Molokai last night they were confronted by two big native policemen at the foot of the gangway, who barred their passage to the deck of the steamer.

Speaker Akina started to go on the vessel. He was anxious to get on the boat that he might deposit his baggage in his cabin. He was stopped at the foot of the gangway, however, and told that he would not be allowed on board.

There were about twenty Representatives and Senators gathered around the gangway by this time and they received this news with anything but good grace. What was the reason that they were not allowed upon the vessel? Who was responsible for this disgraceful state of affairs and what did the two big policemen mean by refusing them admittance to the W. G. Hall?

The large and stern guardians of the peace explained that they had received orders from Representative William Hoogs of the transportation committee to the effect that no one be allowed on the boat until further orders. Whereupon the twenty Representatives and Senators were very much insulted and said that they did not care whether they went to Molokai or not, and forthwith called many hacks and hurried back to their various homes.

A little while after this High Sheriff Brown came hurrying down to the wharf. William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley had arrived on the scene a few moments before the Sheriff made his appearance. The Sheriff immediately demanded of the policemen the reason of their keeping people off the boat. They told him that William Hoogs had ordered that no one be allowed on the vessel. Then the Sheriff directed his conversation to William Hoogs and wanted to know why it was that he had given any orders to the police, at the same time telling the police that they ought not to have taken any orders except from himself.

There was considerable conversation on the subject and the upshot of the matter was that everybody and anybody was allowed on the vessel and the officers were stationed at the gate of the wharf to keep loafers and hacks off.

Quite a crowd gathered around the Sheriff, William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley while the matter was being discussed.

Frederick Beckley, after the Sheriff had finished talking to William Hoogs had a long argument with Mr. Hoogs saying that the law-makers had been very much insulted by the policemen and that they felt so badly over the matter that they had all gone to their homes.

It seems that the Sheriff had sent word to the police station that two policemen were to be sent down to the wharf to maintain order. William Hoogs went into the police station a minute or so afterwards and said that he wanted two policemen at the gangway to see that no one was allowed on the vessel. The two officers were sent to the wharf and proceeded to carry out the orders of William Hoogs.

Ten o'clock arrived and no law-makers were on hand to go out on the W. G. Hall. Hacks were immediately started all over town containing messengers charged with the work of hustling the offended statesmen out of bed and convincing them that no offense was intended and getting them down to the wharf and aboard the vessel.

Kalaupokalani was the last of the law-makers to be found and it was almost midnight when he got aboard of the Hall and she tooted her last whistle and got away for Molokai. There was one of the Representatives who did not go. He could not be found anywhere.

One of the funny incidents of the police barricade at the gangway was when C. B. Reynolds, the man who knows more about the settlement and has more to do with it than any other man in the Islands, tried to get aboard. It reminded one of the sentry who halted his general at the line during a famous war.

Those who went to Molokai on the Hall besides the Representatives and Senators and clerks and stenographers were: Justice Galbraith, C. B. Reynolds, G. H. Kabauello, W. O. Smith, Dr. C. A. Glover, Dr. Charles Engles, J. R. Doolittle, representing the Republican, R. P. Kidd, representing the Star; M. L. Stevens representing the Advertiser; Mr. Trent, representing the Bulletin; W. F. Irving representing the following Senators were appointed by



UNCLE SAM--Dew Tell! Be you one of them fellers in Honolulu who air goin' to repeal Acts of Congress?

the Aloha Aina; John A. Baker, representing the Chinese News; Shizawa, Iani, Kauie, Kanuha, Kaohi and Baldwin, representing the Hawaii Shimp; J. K. win, Kanuha asked to be excused and Carter's name was substituted.

President Russel: Senators Kalauokalani, Kaula, representing the Kukoa Home House; Edgar Caypless, clerk of the Senate; Rev. J. K. Kekipi, J. Cornwall and W. J. Coelho, representing the Kukoa.

The weather was somewhat threatening when the Hall left for Molokai last night. The wind was freshening up from the south and it was getting cloudy. The probabilities are that the passengers of the Hall will experience

The motion carried.

The resolution was read by the secretary and C. Brown suggested that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Secretary of the Territory and report back to the Senate. He

stated further that since the resolution had been introduced he had looked into the matter and thought that the Senate was already housed as well as was possible.

White proposed that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to move his office force into the hallway now occupied by the Senate, and that the Senatorial body take possession of his quarters.

"We have a right to turn out the Governor, the Secretary or anyone else occupying rooms in this building if we wish," continued White.

"That's treason," shouted Cecil Brown.

"I don't think that my resolution or speech contains any sentiments which can be considered treasonable," replied the Senator from Lahaina.

A few more Senators joined in the debate but the motion of Senator Cecil Brown prevailed. The following committee was named by the chair: Wm. White, H. P. Baldwin and Kalauokalani.

Article No. 88 of the rules of procedure was read as follows:

#### INTERPRETER

"Unless the Senate otherwise orders, the president shall on the first day of session appoint an interpreter and translator, who shall be deemed an officer of the Senate, and who shall receive such salary as the Senate shall vote.

Cecil Brown immediately moved that the rule be stricken out, as he wished to go on record as having opposed its passage. Carter moved that the eyes and noses be taken. The usual vote of eight to six against the motion was cast. President Russel arose from his chair and said: "The noses have it."

This brought Carter and Cecil Brown to their feet, who informed the chair that under the Organic Act only one-fifth of the entire body was necessary to carry a motion like the one offered.

Russel accepted the correction and reversed his decision.

The motion was put and the following vote recorded:

Ayes—J. D. Paria, H. P. Baldwin, Clarence Crabbe, Cecil Brown, William Achil and George Carter.

Nos—John T. Brown, J. B. Kaohi, Luka Nakapau, William White, I. H. Kahlina, David Kanuha, Samuel Kalauokalani and Nicholas Rueben.

Achi moved for a recess to 1:30 p.m., which was granted.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Rule 84 was the first one taken up at the afternoon session and after some little discussion the rule was passed as read.

Rule 103 gives the individual members of the Senate the right to call upon any official in charge of one of the departments of the Territory at any time and demand full information concerning the business of his office. If such an official should refuse to lay bare to the Senatorial gaze the inside workings of his office, then, according to Senator White, it might be within the power of the Senate to send such officer to jail for contempt of the Senate.

The motion was carried and the committee to act in connection with the investigation of the leper settlement was appointed by the chair.

The report of the transportation committee was adopted.

Robertson asked that Bill 6 be read for the second time. It repeals sections 1878, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians.

Paole said the House could not consider this bill until it had sufficient copies of the code.

Robertson said this was a foolish idea.

Kanuha asked the speaker to rule that such "indecent language as foolish" should not be uttered in the House.

Robertson again said it was "foolish" and the House grinned. Owing to the fact that only a few copies of the Civil Code could be obtained, a resolution of a few days ago that each member be provided with a copy, could not be carried out.

On motion of Dickey, and amendment by Makekau, Bill 6 was read, section by section, and referred to the judiciary committee.

The following motion was introduced by John Emmeluth:

"That S. K. Pua, assistant clerk, be designated the Journal Clerk of this House.

"That as such clerk he shall—under direction of the printing committee—have printed the daily journal of proceedings of this House, copies of such journal to be on the desk of each member at the time of reading and final approval of said proceedings."

Emmeluth said his idea was to yield to the Secretary of the Territory a daily copy of the House Journal. He did not consider they must do this, but as it was the usual course in the States, he believed it would be wise.

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following: "That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be hereby instructed to deliver to Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, such number of copies of the printed and approved journal of proceedings of this House as the Secretary may request."

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following joint resolution at the instance of the Superintendent of Public Works:

"Resolved, The Superintendent of Public Works is hereby directed to issue no further building permits, unless it be for a fire-proof building, in accordance with the existing laws for the erection of fire-proof buildings, for the locality known as the burnt district in the city of Honolulu, until an investigation has been made by a committee of the Legislature as to the sanitary condition of said locality, as well as to the advisability of including the same within the boundary of the fire limits of the city of Honolulu."

Hibilo moved that the resolution be tabled.

Emmeluth said the resolution was a good one and should be passed. The future sanitary condition of Honolulu depended on it. If there were any objections to the resolution he would like to know them.

Mossmann attempted to limit the fire-proof district. It was not proper, either, to prohibit people from erecting buildings in the burnt district.

Hibilo said that in the burnt district were many poor people, and the resolution would oust the poor and help the rich. The members should visit the district and determine for themselves the fire limits.

Monsarrat spoke for the resolution.

Robertson said the resolution should be referred to a committee.

After a hot discussion an aye and nay vote resulted in Dickey, Emmeluth, Gillilan, Hoogs, Monsarrat, Robertson and Wilcox voting nay, and all the others, aye.

#### AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter into the Question  
You may have it and not know it.  
You may be young; you may be old.  
Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of Kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1889, Jurgem Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking some of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, drowsiness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsey, deposits in the urine, etc.

But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

#### REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had the occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case.

First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and realizing instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in the thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain.

For sale by Benison, Smith & Co., 144, sole agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

C. F. Fitzpatrick, the erubete, will leave the Islands in a few days.

The report of the transportation committee was adopted.

Robertson asked that Bill 6 be read for the second time. It repeals sections 1878, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians.

Paole said the House could not consider this bill until it had sufficient copies of the code.

Robertson said this was a foolish idea.

Kanuha asked the speaker to rule that such "indecent language as foolish" should not be uttered in the House.

Robertson again said it was "foolish" and the House grinned. Owing to the fact that only a few copies of the Civil Code could be obtained, a resolution of a few days ago that each member be provided with a copy, could not be carried out.

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#### ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE

CAPLAIN KAMOKU'S prayer,

which opened the morning session of the House of Representatives, again escaped Boss Emmeluth's ears, for the whiskered whip was in the corridor planning the day's work until after the roll had been called and the minutes read.

The chaplain is a man of much simple dignity, and those who understand his pleas say they are both pious and poetical. The chaplain stands always with outstretched arms, and accentuates his sentences by gestures with his right hand, the left being held rigid. Well does he earn his stipend, for whereas all chaplains of all other legislatures, hasten away from their charges when the daily prayer is said, Rev. Mr. Kamoku sits through the session in constant readiness to administer spiritual consolation to the Representatives.

# FIRST BILL OF SESSION PASSED

(Continued from Page 1)

prayer and reading of the minutes, made its appearance in the form of a communication from the lower House, as follows: "Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: "First—That a committee be appointed, these members to be appointed by the Senate, to investigate the Tax laws of this Territory and ascertain the manner to which the same have been actually applied, and the results thereunder."

"Second—That said committee report such defects as they may find in said laws, or in the method of administering the same, together with such recommendations for immediate legislation as will secure for this Territory a just and wise system of assessment and taxation."

"Third—That said committee be and is hereby authorized and empowered to retain counsel and to send for persons and papers, and to administer the usual oath to persons testifying before it; and they are hereby directed and required to report the result of their investigation within thirty days after their appointment."

Cecil Brown moved that inasmuch as this was very important, that it be made first in the order of business for tomorrow morning, and that the secretary be instructed to have copies printed in Hawaiian and English.

The motion was supported by Senators White and Achi, and eventually carried.

Senator White introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the clerk of the Senate be instructed to cause 150 copies of the journal to be printed daily until further notice, in both Hawaiian and the English language."

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Carter supported the resolution, saying that he thought it would be a good idea to have the journal of the House printed, so that it could be placed in the hands of their constituents without color and without any evidence of party feeling.

Achi raised a point of order, saying that according to the rules of procedure the question of resolutions was out of order. The chair sustained Achi, and discussion was dropped for the time being.

Senator Kalauokalani, as one of the members of the committee to Molokai, asked for more time. He was interrupted by White, who brought up the deferred question of new quarters for the Senate. The room proposed on the second floor of the bungalow was considered insecure until it had been supported by additional uprights from underneath.

White was ordered by the chair to consult with the Board of Public Works concerning the safety of the building.

Senator White's resolution was taken up, and on suggestion from Cecil Brown it was agreed to print 500 copies of the journal, one-half in Hawaiian and one-half in the English language.

Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"1. An act to apportion the term of office of seven Senators elected at the first general election.

"2. An act to regulate the employment of labor on the public works of the Territory of Hawaii.

"3. An act to amend section 2070 of the Civil Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

"4. An act relating to exemption of certain property from attachment and execution, and repealing section 1483 of the Civil Laws.

"5. An act to define the Biennial Fiscal Period of the Territory of Hawaii.

"6. An act to repeal sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws, relating to Forest Roads.

Mr. C. Brown gave further notice of his intention to introduce the following:

"7. An act to amend section 85 of the Penal Laws relating to the concealment of death of a newly-born child.

"8. An act to amend section 3 of the Penal Laws relating to crimes and misdeemors.

"9. An act to amend section 127 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment for larceny.

"10. An act to amend section 58 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment of the offense of defrauding the test of girls under the age of eighteen years.

"11. An act to amend section 61 of the Penal Laws relating to the punishment of assault or assault and battery on an officer.

"12. An act to amend section 200 of the Penal Laws relating to malicious injury.

"13. An act to amend section 182 of the Penal Laws relating to gross theft.

"14. An act to amend section 124 of the Penal Laws relating to the offense of receiving stolen goods.

"15. An act to amend section 424 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal manufacture for sale of spirituous liquors and substances.

"16. An act to amend section 425 of the Penal Laws relating to the distillation of spirituous liquors.

"17. An act to amend section 988 of the Penal Laws relating to the protection of the places of sepulture.

"18. An act to amend section 584 of the Penal Laws relating to the jurisdiction of district magistrates.

"19. An act to repeal section 463 of the Penal Laws relating to the importation of spirituous liquors.

"20. An act to amend section 255 of the Penal Laws relating to bribery.

"21. An act to amend section 246 of the Penal Laws relating to criminal conduct of an officer in regard to prisoners in his custody, or committed thereto.

"22. An act to amend section 228 of the Penal Laws relating to trusts and monopolies.

"23. An act to amend section 215 of the Penal Laws relating to the illegal marking of live stock."

Mr. Achi gave notice of his intention to introduce the following:

"An act to repeal section 506 of the Civil Code relating to the poll tax.

"An act relating to the estate of adopted children.

"An act to repeal Laws of 1886, act 51, section 17; Civil Laws, section 220.

"An act to provide a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the conflagration in Honolulu on January 30, 1900, and to report thereon."

Senator White moved that Achi's resolution be laid upon the table, and be taken up at some future time. Discussion on this subject was stopped by Senator Kauie, who pointed out that according to the rules governing the Senate the introduction of the resolution was out of order. The chair sustained the point.

Cecil Brown moved that the appropriations suggested by the Governor become the order of the day at today's session.

Carter suggested that the chair support the standing committee, but Russell replied that for two days he had

had been at Molokai, working hard, and consequently was not ready. The session then took a recess until 1:30 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The chair declared his readiness to announce the names of the standing committee, but as many of the Senatorial chairs were vacant, Russell proposed waiting for a few minutes until the tardy ones arrived.

After a wait of nearly ten minutes, White moved that the names be read. President Russell remarked that it had been extremely difficult to arrange so many committees out of fifteen men but that he had done the best he could. The committees appointed were as follows:

Committee on Ways and Means—Senators D. Kanuha, G. R. Carter and S. E. Kauie.

Committee on Judiciary—Senators William White, C. Brown and S. E. Kauie.

Committee on Public Expenditures—Senators D. Kalauokalani, H. P. Baldwin and D. Kanuha.

Committee on Public Lands, Public Works, and Internal Improvements—Senators J. T. Brown, John D. Parin and L. Nakapaahu.

Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Manufactures—Senators J. B. Kauie, H. P. Baldwin and L. Nakapaahu.

Committee on Public Health and Education—Senators D. Kanuha, H. P. Baldwin and D. Kalauokalani.

Committee on Enrollment, Revision and Printing—Senators D. Kalauokalani, W. C. Achi and J. E. Kauie.

Committee on Accounts—Senators D. Kanuha, John D. Parin and John T. Brown.

Committee on Rules and Joint Rules—Senators C. Brown, William White and S. E. Kauie.

Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions—Senators W. C. Achi, L. Nakapaahu and J. E. Kauie.

Committee on Claims—Senators William White, C. Crabb and S. E. Kauie.

Committee on Military—Senators George R. Carter, I. K. Kahilina and D. Kanuha.

Committee on Intoxicants—Senators S. E. Kauie, C. L. Crabb and John T. Brown.

Committee on Elections—Senators William White, C. L. Crabb and John T. Brown.

Committee on Municipal and County Laws—Senators D. Kalauokalani, C. L. Crabb and I. K. Kahilina.

Committee on Food Adulterations—Senators George R. Carter, J. B. Kauie and L. Nakapaahu.

Kauie attempted to remonstrate with the chair, saying that he had been appointed on five different committees, but was stopped by Senator White, who proposed that the Senate adjourn for the remainder of the day, in celebration of the inauguration of President William McKinley. His motion was accepted.

## MAGISTRATES' LIMITATIONS

The following bill was introduced into the House yesterday by Representative A. G. M. Robertson, Republican, from Honolulu, and read for the first time, as follows:

An Act Relating to the Criminal Jurisdiction of District Magistrates and Amending Section 1 of Act 40 of the Laws of 1886 and Section 11 of Chapter LVII of the Laws of 1882.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. That section 1 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1886 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 1. District Magistrates shall have jurisdiction of, and their criminal jurisdiction is hereby limited to, criminal offenses punishable by fine only, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year whether with or without hard labor or with or without fine; provided, however, that they shall not have jurisdiction over any offense for which the accused cannot be held to answer unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, and, provided further, that in any case cognizable by a District Magistrate as aforesaid in which the accused shall have the right to a trial by jury in the first instance, the District Magistrate, upon demand by the accused for such trial by jury, shall not exercise jurisdiction over such case, but shall examine and discharge or commit for trial the accused, as provided by law, but if in any such case the accused shall not demand a trial by jury in the first instance, the District Magistrate may exercise jurisdiction over the same, subject to the right of appeal by the accused to the Circuit Court and trial by jury in such court, as provided by law."

Section 2. That section 3 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 2. The failure to prosecute upon an information or indictment at the term at which presentation thereof against the accused is required by section 1 of this chapter, unless the venue be changed, or unless the cause be postponed by the Court, or a failure to sustain the information or indictment upon the law involved, or a verdict of not guilty by the jury, or the successive disagreement of two juries impaneled to try the cause, shall be endorsed a true bill and such endorsement shall be signed by the foreman."

Section 3. That section 8 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 3. The failure to prosecute upon an information or indictment at the term at which presentation thereof against the accused is required by section 1 of this chapter, unless the venue be changed, or unless the cause be postponed by the Court, or a failure to sustain the information or indictment upon the law involved, or a verdict of not guilty by the jury, or the successive disagreement of two juries impaneled to try the cause, shall be endorsed a true bill and such endorsement shall be signed by the foreman."

Section 4. That section 4 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 4. The Attorney General or the sheriffs respectively on the several circuits shall furnish to the clerk of the court three days before the first day of the term a full list of all criminal cases then known to him or them to be triable by jury at such term, that the calendar may be made up."

Section 5. In criminal cases triable in the first instance by a court of record but in which the accused may be held to answer without a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, the legal prosecutor may arraign and prosecute the accused by an information or indictment at his election and in all criminal cases triable in the first instance by a court of record, he may arraign and prosecute the accused by information or indictment, as the case may be, whether there has been a previous examination or commitment for trial by a Judge or Magistrate or not.

Section 6. Chapter XL of the Session Laws of 1886 entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases," and all other provisions of law applying to prosecutions upon indictments, to write and record, and the issuing and serving of writs, pleadings, trials and punishments, or the execution of any sentence, or all other proceedings in cases of indictment, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be the same manner and to the same extent as near as may be, apply to informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon.

Section 7. This Act shall take effect upon the day of its approval.



NEW JUDGE—Say, Cop, where's the Court House? This is the first time I ever had any business there.

## FILES ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Articles of association of the Lahaina Ice Co., Ltd., were filed with Treasurer Lansing yesterday afternoon. It is to be a joint stock company, organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, and will have its principal offices at Lahaina, Maui. The purpose of the association is to construct, operate and own an ice and cold storage plant, and in conjunction therewith, to manufacture and sell ice, soda water and other non-alcoholic drinks, to conduct and carry on a general cold storage business; to buy and sell fish, vegetables, fruits and other marketable products; to buy or lease sufficient real estate upon which to conduct and carry on the purposes and business aforesaid, and generally to do all things necessary and proper for the carrying on said business upon the Island of Maui.

The capital stock is to be \$10,000, divided into 500 shares of the par value of \$20 a share. The company reserves the privilege of subsequent extension of the capital to \$20,000. The corporation is to have an existence of fifty years.

The incorporators, officers and number of shares controlled by each, are as follows: President L. Barnard, 165 shares; Vice President William Horning, 165 shares; Secretary and Treasurer C. L. Springer, 165 shares; Auditor L. Alberg, 1 share. These officers, together with Frank Stark, who owns one share, form the board of directors.

Sec. 1. That section 11 of chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1882 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 11. District Magistrates shall have power, subject to appeal according to law, and except as otherwise provided in cases in which the accused shall have the right to a trial by jury in the first instance, to try without a trial by jury, or to render judgment in all cases of criminal offenses coming within their respective districts; provided, however, that they shall not have jurisdiction in the judicial circuit in which their respective districts are situated for the purpose of the arrest, examination, commitment and enlargement of parties accused, the issue of search warrants according to law, and to compel the attendance of witnesses."

Sec. 2. That section 12 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 12. That section 12 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1886, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases," and all other provisions of law applying to prosecutions upon indictments, to write and record, and the issuing and serving of writs, pleadings, trials and punishments, or the execution of any sentence, or all other proceedings in cases of indictment, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be the same manner and to the same extent as near as may be, apply to informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon."

Sec. 3. That section 13 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 13. That section 13 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1886, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases," and all other provisions of law applying to prosecutions upon indictments, to write and record, and the issuing and serving of writs, pleadings, trials and punishments, or the execution of any sentence, or all other proceedings in cases of indictment, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be the same manner and to the same extent as near as may be, apply to informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon."

Sec. 4. That section 14 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 14. That section 14 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1886, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases," and all other provisions of law applying to prosecutions upon indictments, to write and record, and the issuing and serving of writs, pleadings, trials and punishments, or the execution of any sentence, or all other proceedings in cases of indictment, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be the same manner and to the same extent as near as may be, apply to informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon."

Sec. 5. That section 15 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 15. That section 15 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1886, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases," and all other provisions of law applying to prosecutions upon indictments, to write and record, and the issuing and serving of writs, pleadings, trials and punishments, or the execution of any sentence, or all other proceedings in cases of indictment, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be the same manner and to the same extent as near as may be, apply to informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon."

Sec. 6. That section 16 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 16. That section 16 of Act 40 of the Session Laws of 1886, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Practice and Procedure in Criminal Cases," and all other provisions of law applying to prosecutions upon indictments, to write and record, and the issuing and serving of writs, pleadings, trials and punishments, or the execution of any sentence, or all other proceedings in cases of indictment, whether in the court of original or appellate jurisdiction, shall be the same manner and to the same extent as near as may be, apply to informations, and all prosecutions and proceedings thereon."

Sec. 7. That section 17 of said chapter is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

# LEGISLATORS BACK FROM MOLOKAI

(From Monday's Daily.)

ACK from Molokai, weary and seasick, forty members of the Senate and House of the Legislature of Hawaii returned at midnight. Two days were spent in investigating the conditions of the unfortunate people who are compelled to stay on that Island. The Legislature left Friday night on the W. G. Hall.

The trip to Molokai was a hard one for the members of the House and the Senate, at least for those who were not sailors, but the return trip was much harder. Nearly all were more or less troubled with mal de mer and many a legislator wished that he had let his brother worker go in his place.

Testimony of a score of witnesses was taken and the evils existing at present were clearly brought out. Leperers gave the testimony and the committee visited personally all of the public buildings and the store, where they made a thorough investigation.

Others of the committee went to the settlement at Kalawao, while others went to the water works supply. Care and searching was the investigation, and no stone was left unturned in their search for facts. The hospital intended for the use of anyone sick or helpless was poorly ventilated. The walls are of rough painted boards and the rooms were devoid of any furniture. In the hotel adjoining and intended as an auxiliary to the hospital the rooms were about eight feet by ten feet in size, with painted interiors. They were clean and though not furnished were inviting. There are eighteen of these rooms, all open-out on a lanai which runs completely around the building.

A visit to the taro patches revealed the fact that there was about fifty acres of land under cultivation and this was not enough to supply the settlement. If water is made available there is about 300 acres of good level land suitable for raising taro. If this were done it would be possible to take care of the settlement so far as taro is concerned, and a great saving in rice and flour would be effected for the Board of Health.

The water works are situated on the side of the pali about 800 feet above the sea level and about four miles distant from Kalawao and consist of a small cement reservoir which catches the water from two or three small streams wholly dependent upon the surface water. From this an eight-inch pipe leads down into the valley and this is inadequate for the number of people. Even this was not doing its full duty, for when the committee reached the reservoir the screens protecting the mouth of the pipe were stopped up with leaves and moss and only about a two-thirds head of water was running down the main.

This will be remedied by laying a larger pipe and putting into place a screen that will be self-cleaning.

Investigation at the Board of Health store showed that a fair supply of staple articles were kept on hand and that the prices were not exorbitant, in many instances being below the prices obtaining in Honolulu.

Various charges were brought against Superintendent Reynolds by leperers, their chief cause of complaint being that he was negligent in attending to their wants when they were made known to him.

The investigation was carried on entirely in the Hawaiian language, and when the committee convened in Beretania hall it was packed with leperers of all ages. The legislators were warmly welcomed and were looked upon as a source of relief from the present conditions. The fact that they were careful in going to the bottom of all complaints seemed to gain the respect of the leperers, who took every opportunity to assist them.

If the laws are enacted which the members of the House and Senate stand pledged to enact, the leperers will be given an opportunity to govern themselves before July 1, and the results of their self-government will be watched with interest.

As a fitting close to the two days of toil the members of the committee and the press had some exciting experiences when taking their departure from the Island. A heavy trade wind had been blowing nearly all of yesterday and the surf made it impossible for a small boat to land from the steamer. When it was found necessary to get word to the captain to go around to Kalawao, where the surf was not so great, the booming of the surf effectively prevented any conversation between the boat's crew and those on shore.

A kuka was found who volunteered to swim through the boiling water to the boat and convey the message and when he plunged into the water none on shore expected to see him reach the boat alive. But native proficiency in swimming prevailed and slowly but surely he made his way through the surf, breasting the waves until he was pulled into the boat by willing hands.

Horses were brought into service and all went to the other end of the Island, where the embarkation took place. All were compelled to make their way around a precipitous cliff and descend to the water's edge, where at the risk of their lives they jumped as the opportunity presented itself into the small boats waiting for them. All were landed on the steamer's deck without mishap and a trip that had been a hard one for the members of the committee was past.

The work was commenced on Saturday morning when the people met in Beretania hall.

When the room had quieted down Senator Kalauokalani opened the discussion, saying, "We have come before you as members of the Legislature, and it is our desire to do all that is within our power to assist you and if within reason we will grant your prayers. We will listen to anything you have to say and we hope that your information will be

such as to lead us to pass the necessary laws to aid you."

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The speaker was followed by W. K. Makakoa, who paid a glowing tribute to Senator Kalauokalani. Turning to the Senator, he said: "Honorable Senator Kalauokalani, who has been called by our beloved people 'The Gladstone of Hawaii,' and to the Honorable Mockley and also members of the Senate and House who come here in answer to our call, we want to express our prayers to you, and in the language of our dear Lord, I might say, 'It is love we cherish, not offerings.'

"Just as it is written that many have been selected and few chosen, so it is among you, many have sought for honors and few were chosen. So now you have come among us and we ask you to do what is best for us."

"You come with one body and one mind to hear our petition, but we wish to remind you of an act in the past. Other committees coming here heard our prayers but heeded not. We beseech you to grant that which we have been refused before."

"The first of our many prayers is that you grant to us the right of self-government. You have all seen and heard petitions before, but we believe that if this prayer is granted, the differences herebefore existing will cease forever. These differences have been occasioned in two ways: by those who followed the advice of those sent here to run the Settlement, and by those who have not done so."

"To the latter class no attention has been paid, and it is this fact which has caused all of the trouble here. For instance, take the water supply; there are many pipes so weak that they are unable to walk to the hydrant, although it is only twenty-five yards distant from their houses. We have repeatedly asked that pipes be laid into these homes of the unfortunate, but of no avail."

"There is yet another important matter. Lepers are compelled to pay at the rate of \$2 per cord for wood for fuel purposes. They generally buy one-half cord and the \$1 given to the secretary is supposed to be turned over to his superiors. After ordering and paying for the wood, I have known people to be compelled to go without wood for three months at a time, just because the secretary would put off from day to day the fulfillment of the order. During the lapse of time the people were obliged to go without being able to even cook the poor flour furnished us by the Board of Health."

"Who cuts the wood?" asked Emmanuel.

"Lepers do at \$2 per cord in the valley," replied the speaker.

Representative Hoops asked Makakoa to name the persons who had been delayed when they had ordered wood and was given the following names: J. P. Mau, Kamaka, Kache Kanu, J. W. Kanuhi, and J. H. Wahamea, who had gone without wood for five months after placing his order.

"Who is secretary at the present time?" interposed Emmanuel.

"A man by the name of Pierce, who is blind and can neither read nor write," was the answer. The witness did not know if he was appointed by the Board of Health or not but thought that if it was left to the people, they could elect a better one.

The above testimony was taken before the witness was sworn, so the oath as follows was administered. "You swear that in the matter for which this Court of Inquiry is convened, you will tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God."

The witness then testified that he was a leper, over 40 years of age, and had been a resident of the Lepers' Settlement for ten years. He stated that he was married, though his wife was not with him, and that he was the father of three children. What little means he had, he had long ago given to his children, and on the Island he was unable to find steady work. Occasionally through the kindness of the captain of the police he was permitted to prosecute cases in court and picked up about \$25 per month in that way.

Makakoa claimed in response to an inquiry that he had nothing personal against the agent of the Board of Health and that all grievances were covered in the petition. Continuing, he said, "I have never had any trouble about obtaining my wood, but the food is bad. The flour is the poorest possible grade and it is all we can do to cook it. The salmon we get is not fit for a dog most of it consisting of dry pieces of tail. The canned beef is putrid and when it is opened the stench is awful. The fresh beef is little better, for it is badly bruised and often reaches us in bad condition. We would much prefer to have canned salmon."

The Board of Health claims one-fourth of all the taro we raise and does not pay for it. We prefer to have it made into pail, and that's why we want our wives and sisters down here, for many of us are unable to do it owing to the condition of our hands."

Prendergast raised the hearts of the lepers by saying that the Legislature would do all it could for them, and resumed his seat amid loud voices.

Kalauokalani asked if all were unanimous in the request that the pol allowance be raised to 25 pounds per week; if they wanted 12 pounds of good flour and 10 pounds of good beef. The assent was deafening and left little doubt of the unanimity of their desires.

R. M. Kaaoao, chairman of the petition committee, stated that they were all present but one and stood ready to individually support the prayers contained therein.

Concerning the prayer for \$10 in coin he said of cloth he said that all did not need clothing but many needed other articles and if they had this money they would be able to get what they wanted.

A suit cost \$2 and if they only desired a pair of trousers they could not obtain the balance but were compelled to take all.

It is his testimony, it was ascertained, that the Board of Health did not make a regular charge for the burial of the dead.

"But," said Kaaoao, "if I should die it was known that he or his death owned valuable horses and had them away, then the recipient of the would be compelled to defray the funeral expenses."

Crates of those buried by the Health are neglected, and cause the horses road at will over them.

It is a made a startling charge that when he said, "Many who are sent here by the Board of Health who are not lepers or at least they are cured soon after arrival and are not permitted to depart. The following are the names of some I know who are not in the

unpleasant A. K. Kepa, J. H. Impe, J. K. Waihau, Charles Travers, K. A. Carter, A. Mekane, A. G. William Kaha and Moani."

The scene was pitiful in the extreme at this time, as several fathers leading their sons by the hand hurried up to the side of the speaker and entreated in plaintive tones to have the names of their offspring mentioned also, evidently thinking that it would open the eyes of the outer world to them.

After the excitement had abated the witness stated that the Board of Health paid to have their stores and building whitewashed and cleaned but utterly disregarded the needs of the lepers in this respect. When the lepers insisted upon it, they would be given the paint and a brush so that they could do it themselves, but many were unable to use their hands at all or were too weak to work, so that this had no good effect.

One of the reasons assigned for wanting money in lieu of cloth was to enable them to purchase postage stamps, which they were compelled to buy since annexation.

Concerning the importation of awa into the Settlement the witness said that awa drinkers were just as much slave to the habit as an opium smoker, and he did not believe it should be taken away from them. A unanimous vote was taken supporting this statement.

He expressed himself in favor of a home being established for the sons of lepers, but thought that if this was done that it should be situated somewhere else, possibly in Honolulu.

"But all this will have to come from some source besides the Board of Health," he said, "for they know nothing of our true condition. They come here to make an inspection and instead of doing so, they get on their horses at the dock and ride around a little and then return to their ship. They do not make any examination and therefore do not know anything about us."

The witness was dismissed and Emmanuel addressed them as follows: "We hope to give you self-government by July 1, and you can then do as you wish for yourselves. You will be able to eradicate the present causes of complaint, as you will have full charge. The land will belong to all alike and you can do with it as you please."

These sentiments were loudly applauded and J. K. Nathaniel stepped forward to testify. He spoke highly of Mr. Reynolds, saying that he had never heard of a case where he had violated any of the Board of Health regulations, and that whenever a report of any difficulty was made to him that Reynolds did all he could to adjust the difficulties.

Nathaniel said that he was a leper, 42 years old and was spending his seventh year on the Island. He was brought to the Settlement as a leper and was a married man but did not have any children. He taught school in Kalauapea and received the sum of \$20 per month for his services.

The school was attended by fifty-one children of all ages and the elementary studies were taught. Concerning other troubles he agreed with the speaker preceding him.

R. M. Kaaoao, when brought before the committee in the afternoon, said that he was 38 years old and had been a resident of the Settlement for five years as a leper. From his long experience in the Settlement he was able to give much additional information. He claimed that many petitions had been sent to the Board of Health but that they had always been ignored.

In his opinion, about 10 per cent of the people only were able to do manual labor, but notwithstanding this fact he thought that if they were given the right to govern themselves that the well and strong would be able to care for the sick and helpless.

"We have only been examined once in five years, and the last time this took place the physicians pronounced four persons clean and yet they are still here," he said, "and to the best of my knowledge they are perfectly healthy. They are limber, Kapahu, Bessie McMillan and Kanapali."

"So far as the store is concerned, I went there about two months ago to buy some fresh potatoes and was asked to pay five cents per pound for them. I could not afford that price, so went without. Cattle is also held at an exorbitant price."

Ambrose K. Hutchinson proved an interesting and instructive witness who was called, and was able to give the committee much valuable advice.

He said, "I have been a resident of this Settlement for 22 years, being brought here when I was 20 years old. I have made a careful study of the conditions existing and as I have sufficient income to live on, have been able to do this to a good advantage."

"I have not seen the petition sent to your honorable body and do not know its contents."

The petition was read to the witness section by section and his opinion concerning the merits of the different prayers.

"I am really the father of the first clause," he continued, "for long ago I argued in favor of local self-government."

"Concerning the prayer to restrain the Board of Health from claiming any share in the taro produced, I think that the rule of 1893 should be lived up to and the regulation enforced."

"To enforce the Board of Health not to demand any share in the taro would be good in one way and bad in another."

"To force the Board of Health to carry freight to the lepers free of charge would be good in one way and bad in another. If this were done it would be imposed upon; for people from other Islands would send freight here for the lepers to use for trading purposes."

"I do not approve of the Board of Health painting and whitewashing the buildings of the lepers, either, for there are plenty of able-bodied men in the Settlement to do that kind of work. If they will furnish the paint it will be all that is necessary."

"I am in doubt as to the advisability of giving the children of lepers parents a full food allowance for if such an act is taken now, when they grow up they will demand more and the time will come when the Legislature will be unable to supply their demands."

"Under the allowance of the Government the lepers are provided with an allowance of \$10 worth of cloth per month and this is plenty to keep them in clothing. If this were turned into cash the people here would spend the money foolishly and would be half clad all the time."

"I am a taro planter myself and in 1893 I proposed that the taro be converted into pail and a factory was started which was successful. Mr. Reynolds, for the Board of Health didn't care for our action and ordered us to quit manufacturing pail. The Board of Health then took it up but not long afterwards abandoned it."

"When the Board of Health want anything they simply take it without any one's permission. I had a good taro patch once and a policeman called at my door and asked me if I had any taro. I told him that I did not have any and he replied that he had seen the taro patch and wanted all that I had. He acknowledged that he came by order of the superintendent and although the taro was not fit for use he took it all away. I have never received any compensation for it."

"Concerning the prayer for \$10 in coin he said of cloth he said that all did not need clothing but many needed other articles and if they had this money they would be able to get what they wanted."

"A suit cost \$2 and if they only desired a pair of trousers they could not obtain the balance but were compelled to take all."

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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# WRECK OF STEAMSHIP RIO MAKES SORROW HERE

(Continued from Page 2)

is not certain, but that he was from Indiana seems well established.

## The Wakefield Known Here.

Mrs. Wakefield and her daughter, who were drowned, came to Honolulu about the best of the year and were guests at the Hawaiian Hotel until they went away on the Rio. They occupied apartments in the new cottage of the hotel, adjoining Beretania street. They made a trip to Hilo, visited the volcano, and saw everything that is interesting to tourists. They were last at the Waiala Hotel and returned to the City and to the Hawaiian Hotel two days before the Rio sailed. Both the ladies were very popular in the social life at the hotel, and the guests yet at that hostelry who had been their companions daily were horrified to hear of their fate.

The Call says: Mrs. S. H. Wakefield and her daughter, Miss Naomi Wakefield, who were lost in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro, were well known in Oakland and were leaders in the inner social circle. They traveled a great deal, and when in Oakland resided at the Hotel Metropole.

Mrs. Wakefield and her daughter spent the early part of the winter at the Metropole, but decided for the benefit of the health of Miss Wakefield, to go to the Hawaiian Islands. On November 20 they left Oakland, and they have been in the islands since.

The last steamer from Honolulu brought a letter from Mrs. Wakefield re-engaging her rooms at the Metropole and saying that she would arrive on the Rio de Janeiro about February 20.

Mrs. Wakefield has a sister, Mrs. R. W. Miller, living at 1087 East Twenty-seventh street, in this city. As soon as the story of the wreck of the steamship reached Oakland Mrs. Miller went to San Francisco to learn of the fate of her sister, and shortly after her arrival Mrs. Wakefield's body was brought ashore.

There are many in Oakland who will learn with sorrow of the death of the ladies. They had many friends and before their departure for Honolulu they gave a dinner at the Metropole, at which they entertained a large party of friends who wished them a happy journey.

## Long Barley Escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—R. H. Long of Honolulu, whose home is in Petaluma, where his family reside, was also brought to Meiggs' wharf. He said: "This morning about 4:30 o'clock the pilot left orders if it cleared up he would bring the ship up to the quarantine grounds. It cleared up as they were getting up the anchor, and then it became foggy again. The vessel, however, started up, and she ran about twenty-five or thirty minutes when she struck hard. She piled up on the rock. There was considerable freight on the main deck which began to list. I did not think the vessel would go down so soon, so I went to my stateroom and packed my valise. I also took off my old coat and put on a new one. I thought if I was to drown, I'd drown in my best clothes. I also got my cane, but I lost it. When I got on deck the Rio was listing to port. You know, she struck on the starboard. I jumped into the water and went down with the ship. I had fortunately provided myself with a life preserver and came to the surface. Then I saw a ship's life raft, but I was so heavily weighted down that it must have been fully ten minutes before I got on the raft. I saw one boat break up. She was loaded with people. My watch stopped at 14 minutes to 6. I had a friend on board, Harry Guyon. He is also from Petaluma. His family lives there. He was down in Honolulu for a short visit. I have a business in Honolulu, and this has been my eighth trip. Consul General Wildman and his family were aboard."

## Miss Ripley.

Miss Frances Ripley, who was one of the saved, was well known in Honolulu and had lived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hatch. She had a narrow escape and tells of her experiences as follows:

"As I wanted to enjoy the run through the Golden Gate," she said, "I arose and dressed as soon as I felt the steamer moving and went on deck. I had been there but a few minutes when the vessel seemed to recede for a second and then make a wild plunge forward. It quivered from bow to stern and then began to turn on one side."

"The captain shouted from the bridge, people were screaming and running about aimlessly in their terror and the greatest possible confusion prevailed."

"Thinking some of the ladies of the cabin would need aid, I ran down to the saloon and found Mrs. West, who was bewildered and frightened. We went on deck and were literally picked up by some of the officers and put in a small boat. As we left the ship I saw the captain on the deck. He seemed to be directing things as well as he could in the great confusion."

"I shall never believe that he locked himself in his cabin. If he went down he was at his post of duty."

## Seymour Had Friends Here.

H. F. Seymour, the proprietor of the Manila American, who became well known in Honolulu during his short stay, was a man of the world, and was one of the first to go to Manila to assist Dewey in taking the capital of the Philippines. He went as a volunteer soldier, and upon his discharge invested what money he had in a Spanish newspaper, which he at once re-named the "American," and printed it in English. He prospered and when he went through here on his way to the Coast to buy an entire new printing plant for his paper, he was considered a rich man. His paper was to become one of the chief dailies of Manila. C. O. Zieglerius, formerly city editor of one of the local papers, was associated with the American, having been engaged upon its staff shortly before Seymour sailed. Seymour intended to come through Honolulu on his way to the Philippines on March 21, and his last words to D. C. Camarines, who was one of his best friends here, and to a number of local newspaper men at the Hawaiian Hotel the night the Rio sailed, were: "Now, don't forget the date. I will be back here on March 21, and I want you boys to have things ready and show me a good time. Don't forget the date." Seymour was vice president of the Manila Country Club, the first racing organization started in Manila after the occupation by the American troops.

## Camarines' Card Found.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The lug Alert arrived at Meiggs' wharf at 10:35, bearing the dead body of a woman, apparently French. The corpse was wrapped in an American flag. Captain David Shaw of the Alert stated that he had gone out to the scene of the wreck at 7:30 o'clock. He picked up the body of the woman from amidst the wreckage. A life-preserver was around her neck and her body was still warm when it was taken aboard. Near by the spot where she was found Captain Shaw picked up a card containing the address "D. G. Camarines, Honolulu, P. O. Box 507." William Casper also came ashore at

and soon the whole city knew that the big Pacific Mail liner had gone to the bottom with scores upon scores of human beings.

The telephone offices were swamped with calls as anxious relatives and friends endeavored to get some knowledge of the fate of their loved ones. This information became inadequate, the streets were filled with throngs who hurried to Meiggs' wharf and other points where it was thought news might be obtained.

Thousands flocked to the bluffs overlooking the scene of the wreck, where the morbid crowd stood all day long looking down at the boats in the bay. Other hundred patrolled the beach from Harbor View to Point San Pedro, twelve miles below the Cliff House, seeking something to gratify their curiosity.

## Pilot Jordan's Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Pilot Frederick Jordan was in consultation with Vice President Schwerin of the Pacific Mail Company for more than two hours yesterday at the ship's dock. After the pilot was brought safely to land by some fishermen who had passed him up, his immediate wants were attended to at the Merchants' Exchange, while on Meiggs' wharf, and on then proceeded to his home to see his family of three. After spending a few moments at his home, Jordan went to the Mill docks where Vice President Schwerin was waiting for him in speaking of his experiences. Pilot Jordan said:

"I went out on Monday in one of the pilot boats and went on board the Rio de Janeiro on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock. It was very foggy outside the Heads and Captain Ward decided to stay to for the night. The morning of Friday the fog cleared, and I went out on the bridge and ordered the anchor up. Captain Ward, the first and second officers and two quartermasters were on the bridge with me. While we were heaving up the anchor and just as we got under way I could see clearly the Cliff House and North Head lights.

"As we got under way I saw the fog coming down again. I could see both points of the Heads as the fog came down and Captain Ward told me to go ahead. I could hear the fog whistles at Point Bonita and Lime Point. There was a strong ebb tide running against us and the Rio was making half speed.

"The fog was pretty thick and we could not see the land. Then all of a sudden came the crash as the ship struck on the rocks. I realized that the strong ebb tide had swung us on to Mile Rock, but I did not think for a minute that the vessel would go down. In about five minutes after we struck the lights went out, which showed that the water was in the engine rooms.

"Captain Ward and the officers and crew behaved with splendid courage and discipline was maintained. As soon as we struck, the captain gave the alarm for fire and the crew responded promptly and went to their assigned quarters. Captain Ward went forward to see if he could see the boat and life rafts were lowered. He ordered some of the crew to get the passengers from the staterooms. I saw a boat break from its davits and the passengers in it were thrown into the water. There was confusion as we had no lights.

"I was about to get down the rope ladder to the doctor's boat when a man rushed up to me with a woman and a little boy. He asked me for God's sake to save his wife and child. I took hold of the boy and told him to hang on to my neck, and I caught the woman and was helping her down the ladder when the ship slipped off the rock sideways, and went down head first. I must have been carried fifty feet down by his suction, and I never saw the woman or boy again."

From the description given of the woman and child by the pilot, it is evident that they were Mrs. Wildman and her child. Continuing, Pilot Jordan said:

"When I came to the surface I was dazed and did not know for a minute what had happened. I started to swim and caught hold of a big piece of wood which floated toward me. I threw my arms over it and drifted around until I saw part of a deck-house with a Chinaman on top of it. I got as near as I could and the Chinaman helped me on to the place where he was. We drifted around for an hour or more until some fishermen came alongside and picked us up."

When asked to what he attributed the disaster, Pilot Jordan said:

"I can only attribute it to the strong tide which was running and which drifted us on to the rocks. The heavy fog which came down on us as we were under way prevented us from seeing where we were."

"I want to say that Captain Ward never went below, as has been stated in an evening paper. He was on deck from the time the ship struck until she went down."

Captain Ward a Fatalist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—One man of the many who went down with the Rio did not care to live. That man was Captain William Ward. After the ship struck he did all in his power to save his passengers, but all who saw him in those last fatal moments agree that he made no effort to save himself. Second Officer Coghlan saw him shortly before the Rio plunged beneath the water. At that time Ward was making for his stateroom. A woman, Mrs. Kate West, believes that she was the last person who saw him. Her story is that he stepped into his stateroom and closed the door. A moment later the ship went down.

Captain Ward does not know.

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A native of North Carolina, Ward had the typical pride and spirit of the South. His ship was his life, and he guarded her jealously. Entering the service of the Pacific Mail as a boy he worked his way up from cadet to captain, and he had the distinction of being the youngest executive officer in the service of his company. He was only 35 when he died. As a captain he was brave and courageous, and passengers and crew all spoke well of him. The lives in charge were to be kept from harm, his cargo was to be landed—that was his creed.

He had never married, but was engaged to Miss Lena Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jackson of 219 Howard street, this city. Their marriage was delayed because Captain Ward had hoped to get shore duty so that he could live at home. The wedding was to have taken place early in the summer.

Miss Jackson is completely prostrated and, although she, like others, has heard him say that he never would run the disgrace of losing his ship, she is hoping against hope that he may yet be heard from. Other members of the family speak of his firm inflexible will and pride, and say that they feel sure that he deliberately went to his death with his ship.

There is still further verification of Captain Ward's sense of responsibility in regard to the steamer placed in his charge. He told one friend that he saw his ship lost and there was nothing more for him to do; he would go into his cabin and blow out his brains. His friend thinks that if the sea ever dries up its dead it will be found that Captain Ward kept his word. Others say that he did not have time to carry out such a threat, as the ship went down soon after he was seen to enter his cabin.

Captain Ward wrote to his infirm wife from Nagasaki in a most cheerful way and spoke of the happy days which he was sure were close at hand.

A brother and a sister of Ward live in Raleigh, N. C., his native city, and another brother is a druggist in Decatur.

Fitzgerald that the Rio had been wrecked. The tidings was flashed up town, over Co.

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AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-

pointed agents of the above compa-

are prepared to insure risks against

fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and

on Merchandise stored therein on the

most favorable terms. For particular

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 1.

Schr. J. A. Cummins, Seattle, from Seattle port.

Saturday, March 2.

O. S. E. Marpo, Atlanta, Ga., via San Francisco, San Fran. port.

W. H. H. Hind, Lane, from Hawaii.

J. L. H. H. Hind, Oahu, from Hawaii.

J. L. H. H. Hind, Fremont, from San Fran. port.

Sunday, March 3.

W. H. H. Hind, Lane, 11 in arrival.

W. H. H. Hind, Lehua, Bennett, from Moana port.

L. L. H. H. Hind, Greene, from Kauai port.

W. H. H. Hind, Waimea, Piltz, from Kauai port.

L. L. H. H. Hind, Kauai, Pederson, from Kauai port.

Tuesday, March 5.

U. S. A. T. Wyeth, Gow, from San Francisco, en route to Manila, put in for coal.

Am. bkt. John D. Spreckels, from Guan, via port.

Gen. bk. Paul Isenberg, Ott, 145 days from Bremen.

Monday March 4.

U. S. A. T. Wyeth, Gow, from San Francisco, en route to Manila, put in for coal.

Am. bkt. John D. Spreckels, from Guan, via port.

Gen. bk. Paul Isenberg, Ott, 145 days from Bremen.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 1.

E. K. K. America Maru, 6000, for San Francisco.

Am. smr. C. E. Falk, Henningsen, for Gray's Harbor.

Nor. bk. Passpartout, Neilson, for the Sound in ballast.

Am. bk. Bayon Brown, Paason, for the Sound in ballast.

Am. smr. James Brummond, Nason, for the Sound in ballast.

L. L. smr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kahaluu, Maualua, Kona and Kauai.

L. L. smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Molokai, special trip.

Saturday, March 2.

Am. smr. Reporter, Dahoff, for the Sound in ballast.

L. L. smr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honokaa and Kukuhale.

A. H. S. S. American, for Kahului, New York.

Sunday, March 3.

Am. bk. R. P. Ritter, McPhail, for San Francisco, via sugar.

L. L. smr. W. G. Hall Thompson, from Molokai, with members of the Leg's a-ture and party.

Monday March 4.

L. L. smr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Makawao.

W. smr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai port.

Am. bkt. John D. Spreckels, for Kahului, from anchorage off port.

## TO SAIL TODAY.

D. S. S. Marpo, Keunie, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m.

W. smr. Kinai, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 noon.

W. smr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahului and way ports, at 5 p. m.

## History of the Rio De Janeiro

The following is the history of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Rio de Janeiro, which was wrecked in San Francisco bay on February 22.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was built at John Roach &amp; Sons' works, at Chester, Pa., in 1878. She was a barkentine rigged iron screw vessel of 3,548 gross tonnage and 700 horse-power. Her measurements were: Length 344 feet, beam 38 feet and depth of hold 28 feet 7 inches. The steamer has been a source of anxiety to the friends of those on board long before she met her fate yesterday in the harbor of San Francisco. She has been designated by men before the mast, in their picturesque parlance, a "tender" ship. That is, she was built to suit old times, and was not kneaded up as she should have been. Nevertheless she was staunch when out in the open ocean, as her resistance to many a strong blow and rough sea testified.

She had several mishaps. One of these took place in 1888, when the Rio de Janeiro was blown hundreds of miles out of her course after leaving this port for the Orient, and was twenty-eight days in making Yokohama. Then in January, 1895, the unlucky vessel went ashore at South Kagoshima, Japan, but she was floated and once more entered upon her long career of service.

It was early in 1896, however, that the Rio's fate caused the greatest anxiety. She ran short of coal after having left Honolulu for Yokohama, and her delay in arrival, and absence of news from the vessel, caused grave fears to be entertained for her safety. She came out of this trial safely, but not until after a very unpleasant experience for all on board. On that voyage the Rio left this city on February 6, 1896, and was due at Yokohama seventeen days later, or on February 23. Until the 10th she made good progress, when she encountered tremendous head winds. Against these her engines were powerless to do much more than hold her stationary in the line of her course. For eight days the Rio struggled against the gales. On February 28th, on which day she should have reached Yokohama, the vessel was 1,800 miles distant from that port. Her coal supply had run low, and her commander, Captain Hinck, decided to put for Honolulu. By slow and careful work that point was made in ten days, the Rio entering the harbor of Honolulu on March 2d. There she reloaded and having done under more favorable weather conditions, resumed her voyage, reaching her destination in Japan without further mishap.

## Kahului Shipping

Vessels in Port—Am. schr. Compeer, Lahaina, from Port Townsend.

Am. ship Charmer, New York, from Ledyard, B. C., coal.

Am. bkt. Lurline Shaub, from San Francisco, merchandise.

Am. schr. Ottlie Fjord, B. C., lumber.

Am. bkt. Edward May, Hansen, Honolulu.

Am. schr. S. T. Alexander, San Francisco, merchandise.

Am. schr. Serena, Thayer, McWayne, from lumber port.

Am. schr. Dora Blum, S. M. Simon, San Francisco, merchandise.

Am. schr. Mat Dodge, Olsen, lumber, thirty days from Tacoma.

Arrived—Feb. 21. Am. schr. Mam Dodge, Olsen, lumber, thirty days from Tacoma.

Feb. 27: S. S. Claudine, Parker, from Honolulu.

Departure—Feb. 27. R. R. Hind, Hellingen, Port Townsend.

Feb. 27 Honolulu, Olsen, Port Townsend.

Feb. 27: Lurline Shaub, San Francisco.

March: S. S. Claudine, Parker, Honolulu.

Expected—Schr. Honolulu from New Haven, coal.

Schr. Metha Nelson, from San Francisco, merchandise.

S. S. American, from Honolulu.

S. S. Centennial, from Honolulu.

## DECISION HELD.

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE: TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

W. Steele, the wife and devisee, with bond at \$500.

Mr. Steele was the manager of the Hilo Tribune and was a well-known newspaper man of the Islands. At the time of his death, last December, he had been married only three weeks, and the will was made before his marriage, in favor of his future wife. He was a man of high degree, and the will is made up in a man's firm, in one brief clause: "I hereby devise all, real and personal property to Mrs. Helen Will, my future wife."

The will is dated September 16, and is witnessed by P. Beck, Jr., Louise and John L. Kau of Hilo.

## JAMES D. AVERY RESIGNS.

James D. Avery, the deputy clerk of the U. S. District Court, was yesterday appointed by the Post Office Department, made a speech which is full of interest for the Hawaiian Islands people. Mr. Avery said in part:

## COURT NOTES.

The demurrer of her majesty Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson, defendants in the suit of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, a bill for injunction, was held yesterday in the First Circuit Court. Decision was reserved. From a number of exhibits filed in connection with the case, it was shown that the attorneys are having differences of opinion as to which of two cases involving almost the same points, their various answers, affidavits and motions refer. Attorney Ballou points out an error in the affidavit of A. S. Hartwell, attorney for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, in one suit, and if matters continue as they have started the two cases will be in a confused muddle.

On February 13, Kinney, Ballou &amp; McClanahan sent a letter to W. L. Castle, attorney for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, quoting from a letter of C. E. Wells, manager of Walluku Sugar Company, dated February 9, in re Mr. Castle's statements. "The wall he refers to is above the bridge, and was constructed by the road board and for the purpose he states. The wall I refer to is situated below the bridge, is built out of the river bed below the mouth of their tunnel. The space between the wall and the river bank is now being used for the dumping of debris from the tunnel; the building of this wall in the bed of the river is disturbing the water course."

Kinney, Ballou &amp; McClanahan, continuing, say: "We beg to repeat that unless this matter is stopped forthwith and the bed of the stream restored to its former condition we shall proceed at once against the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company by way of injunction and shall hold the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company responsible in damages for the trespass."

W. R. Castle, for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, sent the following reply of February 16: "Kinney, Ballou &amp; McClanahan's note, which was filed in the First Circuit Court yesterday as an exhibit.

Yours of the 15th relative to a wall built by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company in the Wailuku river was duly received.

I wish to assure you that the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company has no desire or intention to interfere in any way with any of the rights of the Walluku Sugar Company. I may say even more, that in view of the relation existing, that is to say the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company being the Konohiki of Walluku, we would rather suffer injury to our own rights than to do anything which would inconvenience or injure your people.

I write the above because I feel there is evidently some misunderstanding between us at the present moment.

I understand the effect of the embankment erected by the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company will be simply to hold the Walluku stream in its course, from which it wandered in the great storm of the latter part of last year, still in the bed of the stream.

Any way, I shall write to Mr. Lowry, at the very first opportunity and ask him to see to it that everything is done necessary to prevent interference with any of your rights, and I will notify you at once of the answer I receive from him."

The defendant trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop yesterday filed a disclaimer in the suit of C. K. C. Cooke vs. Queen's Hospital, Charles R. Bishop, S. M. Damon, C. M. Hyde, J. O. Carter and W. F. Allen, trustees. They disclaim any right, title or interest in or to any property described in plaintiff's complaint.

The oath of E. F. Towl as an attorney, counsellor, solicitor and proctor in all the courts of the Territory of Hawaii was made yesterday before Chief Justice Frear of the Supreme Court. Mr. Towl is a native of Missouri, and a present resident of North Kona, Hawaii. He is a graduate of the Academic Department of the Missouri State University and also of the Law Department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. He was admitted to practice in both States before coming to the Hawaiian Islands.

A disclaimer has been filed by the plaintiff in the aforesaid suit of A. E. Forbes vs. James W. Rowell and G. J. Trapagen.

In the election suit of J. C. Lewis, et al vs. Oahu Lumber and Building Company, et al, M. Dollinger, one of the defendants has filed an answer denying each and every allegation in the complaint. Wade Warren Thayer for defendant.

The defendant trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop yesterday filed a disclaimer in the suit of C. K. C. Cooke vs. Queen's Hospital, Charles R. Bishop, S. M. Damon, C. M. Hyde, J. O. Carter and W. F. Allen, trustees. They disclaim any right, title or interest in or to any property described in plaintiff's complaint.

The following notices to place cause on the calendar were filed yesterday: Chas. M. Le Blond vs. Solomon Kona, bill of exceptions from Fourth Judicial Court.

Robert Gillespie vs. Robert McBride, bill of exceptions from Fourth Judicial Court.

Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, Limited, vs. Hayashi Kawai, Kawai, writ of error from Fourth Judicial Court.

Isaac Erickson vs. Volcano Stables and Transportation Company, Limited, bill of exceptions from Fourth Judicial Court.

What we want in this country is rapid communication at a reasonable rate; and I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that since that day that powerful nation Great Britain, recognizing as she has for years past the power and influence and advantage of cables, has gone on in this great work, and has let a contract for the construction of a cable across the Pacific, connecting her possessions at Vancouver Island and down through the Pacific with Australia, passing by Hawaii on the east. And before we can now construct our cable Mr. Chairman Great Britain will have a cable connecting her islands on the Pacific while the great Government that we stand for is paving to a moment that they have the cable private of the world 99% for every word that we communicate to the noble hosts that are fighting for our country in the Philippines.

J. M. Ballou, attorney for the plaintiff in the suit of the Walluku Sugar Company vs. Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, but in the aforesaid suit which reads as follows:

In the case of Frank Schaefer vs. Dr. John S. McGraw, the First Circuit Court Judge yesterday filed an order declaring the plaintiff in default and ordering that judgment be entered for the defendant upon the motion of the defendant filed March 1, and upon the affidavit of George Lucas, clerk of the court.

The following notices to place cause on the calendar were filed yesterday: Chas. M. Le Blond vs. Solomon Kona, bill of exceptions from Fourth Judicial Court.

Robert Gillespie vs. Robert McBride, bill of exceptions from Fourth Judicial Court.

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How long shall we stand here and permit this great public work to rest, while we go on appropriating money for a navy to be built in the Pacific? By building this cable we will add to the power of the Navy at least one-third of its usefulness. We can better afford to take \$10,000,000 from the naval bill, from the Army bill or from any other of these large appropriations at bills, and construct this cable. The President of the United States has repeatedly asked Congress to take action upon this measure. A committee, having charge of the consideration of the annexation of the Philippines, recommended to Congress the construction of the cable. Twice the Senate of the United States has passed a cable measure, and still we have no opportunity to consider it here. The President of the United States, in his message in 1899, said that "Such communication should be established in such a way as to be wholly under the control of the United States, whether in time of peace or of war. At present the Philippines can be reached only by vessels which pass through many foreign countries, and Hawaii and Guam can only be communicated with by steamers, including delays in each instance of at least a week. The present condition should not be allowed to continue for a moment longer than is absolutely necessary."

Now I speak upon this matter because I feel that it is one of the greatest possible improvements that can be made, not only for the protection of our Army and our Navy, but the protection of the trade and commerce of our country. The people are interested in this subject, and all over this country. If you have read the papers you have learned of the deep interest taken in this matter by boards of trade and other commercial organizations.

Mr. Chairman, I will not occupy the time of the committee further except to ask with the few minutes allowed me that the clerk read a resolution adopted by the Manufacturers' Club of the city of Philadelphia. Similar resolutions have been adopted at Pittsburgh and in my own city and in other cities. Before the clerk reads it, I want to say to the chairman of the committee Mr. Cannon who is now here and to whom I referred a few moments ago that at the proper time I shall ask him to allow the consideration of an amendment notwithstanding the fact that it is now legislation, to authorise a contract for the construction of this cable. I do this because of the vital interest that it represents. I will ask him to waive any questions of order upon it, because I find, from a remark that

I made yesterday, that he has had a change of heart and now thinks that the cable should be constructed. I will appeal to him now, and, believing that he thinks as I do, that this measure is wise, that he will allow it to be considered as an amendment to this bill.

E. M. BOYD

## The Kinai From Hawaii.

On Saturday afternoon Wilder's steamer Kinai, Captain Freeman, arrived from Hilo and way ports. She brought 269 sheep, 47 hogs, 12 sacks of corn, and 400 packages of sundries.

Purser Becker reports the following sugar awaiting shipment on the big island: Waialaea, 6,000; H. P. S. M., 1,800; Wainaina, 3,600; Onomea, 10,000; Pepee, 11,000; Honomo, 8,842; Hakalau, 8,000; Laupahoehoe, 1,500; Ookala, 5,000; Kukalau, 4,000; Hamakua, 6,000; Paauhau, 6,500; Honokaa, 6,000; Kukuhale, 1,000; Punaluu, 3,200; Honuapo, 7,000. Total, 72,842.

Passengers arriving from Hawaii and Maui ports by the Kinai were:

Papa Ika, A. W. Lewis, W. Prestige, Rev. S.